DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claim 14-26, 28-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Parkman US 20020152468 in view of Sinivaara et al. EP 1096699 and in further view of Zicker US 5,995,833.

Regarding claim 14, Parkman discloses a system for connecting a cellular telephone located in a mobile vehicle to a stationary mobile telephone network (Fig. 1). Parkman discloses at a stationary position (a) a device for transmitting and receiving IP data to and from a corresponding device of the vehicle **(paragraph [0027] and Fig. 1,** where **data content is formatted into Internet Protocol (IP) packets before being transmitted either by a ground station 22 (hereinafter referred to as a "forward link" transmission) or from the transmit antenna 74 of each mobile system 20),** (b) a device for converting the IP data into mobile radio data and conversely **(paragraph [0027 and Fig. 1,** where **data content is formatted into Internet Protocol (IP) packets**), and (c) transmitting and receiving the mobile radio data to and from the stationary mobile radio network (**Fig. 1, Where RF is transmitted on Ground station 22**). Parkman discloses on board the vehicle, (d) a device for transmitting and

receiving IP data to and from a ground station(**paragraph [0027] where a formatted IP data is transmitted from aircraft to the ground station**) , (e) at least one mobile radio base station (**paragraph [0028] where the mobile base station has receive antenna 82 and transmit antenna 74**), and (f) a device for converting the mobile radio data into the IP protocol and conversely and for transmitting and receiving the mobile radio data to and from the radio base station (**paragraph [0027] where data is formatted from mobile to IP data**).

Parkman is silent on a device for transmitting and receiving the mobile radio data to and from the stationary mobile radio network. However, Sinivaara teaches a device for transmitting and receiving the mobile radio data to and from the stationary mobile radio network (**Fig. 2 where mobile data is transmitted from MS to BTS at POS 1, POS 2 and POS 5**).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the inventions of Parkman and add a device for transmitting and receiving the mobile radio data to and from the stationary mobile radio network. The motivation would be in order to switch a call to a terminal in an aircraft over a satellite link (paragraph [0001]).

Parkman modified by Sinivaara teach where the mobile stations MS communicate with the aircraft's ordered WLAN Radio Access Points RAP where the access points RAP operate as small range base stations providing radio coverage for the aircraft, but is not clear where at least one mobile radio base station, configured to generate at least one local mobile radio cell. However,

Zicker teaches where at least one mobile radio base station, configured to generate at least one local mobile radio cell **(Fig. 2, col. 4, lines 49-60 and col. 17, lines 54- col.18, lines 24, where base station coupled to said controller and configured to simulate cell site inside said aircraft therefore where a mobile radio base station generates a local mobile radio cell**). The motivation would be in order to allow passengers in-flight to communicate with someone on the ground **(col. 1, lines 34-38).**

Regarding claim 15, Zicker teaches the mobile radio base station forms a mobile radio pico cell on board the vehicle (see Fig. 2).

Regarding claim 16, Sinivaara discloses the connection between the device (b) and the device (c) is established via the intranet of the vehicle (Fig. 2, Position 3).

Regarding claim 17, Parkman discloses the device (b) comprises an IP call manager (**paragraph [0027]**).

Regarding claim 18, Sinivaara teaches the device (c) is configured for transmitting or receiving via one or more switching stations **(Fig. 2 where mobile data is transmitted from MS to BTS at POS 1, POS 2 and POS 5**).

Regarding claim 19, Parkman discloses the switching stations comprise satellites (Fig. 1, SAT 18).

Regarding claim 20, Sinivaara discloses the device (d) is configured for transmitting or receiving via one or more switching stations (Fig. 2, Position 2).

Regarding claim 21, Parkman discloses the switching stations comprise satellites (Fig. 1, SAT).

Regarding claim 22, Parkman discloses the connection between the device (d) and the device (e) is established via the Internet (**paragraph [0027]**).

Regarding claim 23, Sinivaara discloses he connection between the device (d) and the device (e) is established via the Internet (**paragraph [0027]**).

Regarding claim 24, Parkman discloses the device (e) comprises an IP call manager (**paragraph [0028]**

Regarding claim 25, Sinivaara discloses the device (f) transmits or receives the mobile radio data wirelessly or wire-connected to or from the stationary mobile radio network (Fig. 2, Wireless link).

Regarding claim 26, Sinivaara discloses a plurality of devices (e) and (f) which are arranged spatially spaced apart in areas of different stationary mobile radio networks (Fig. 2, Position 3, plurality of MS).

Regarding claim 28, Zicker teaches wherein the mobile radio base station forms a GSM pico cell onboard the vehicle (see Fig. 2).

Regarding claim 29, Parkman discloses wherein the mobile radio data is either (i) GSM (Group Special Mobile or "Global System for Mobile communications") or (ii) UMTS (Universal Mobile Telecommunications System) data (Fig. 1).

3. Claim 27, 30 and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Parkman US 20020152468 in view of Zicker US 5,995,833.

Regarding claim 27, Parkman discloses a) logging-in the cellular phone at a mobile radio cell which is formed by a mobile radio base station arranged on board the vehicle (**Fig. 1, Mobile station 20 accessing Access Points**). Parkman discloses (b) converting the mobile radio data into IP data and conversely (**paragraph [0027 and Fig. 1,** where **data content is formatted into Internet Protocol (IP) packets**) and (c) transmitting or receiving the IP data to or from ground station (**Fig. 1**). Parkman discloses (e) - converting the IP data into

mobile radio data and conversely (Fig. 1 and **paragraph [0027] where data is formatted from mobile to IP data**); and (f) transmitting or receiving the mobile radio data to or from the stationary mobile radio network (**Fig. 1, Where RF is transmitted on Ground station 22**).

Parkman discloses a mobile cell but is silent on disclosing a local mobile cell. Zicker teaches where at least one mobile radio base station, configured to generate at least one local mobile radio cell (**Fig. 2, col. 4, lines 49-60 and col. 17, lines 54- col.18, lines 24, where base station coupled to said controller and configured to simulate cell site inside said aircraft therefore where a mobile radio base station generates a local mobile radio cell**). The motivation would be in order to allow passengers in-flight to communicate with someone on the ground **(col. 1, lines 34-38).**

Regarding claim 30, Parkman discloses wherein the local mobile radio cell is a GSM pico cell onboard the vehicle (Fig. 1 mobile stations 20).

Regarding claim 31, Parkman discloses wherein the mobile radio data is either (i) GSM (Group Special Mobile or "Global System for Mobile communications") or (ii) UMTS (Universal Mobile Telecommunications System) data (Fig. 1).

Conclusion

1. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to Amanuel Lebassi, whose telephone number is (571) 270-5303. The Examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday from 8:00am to 5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's supervisor, Nick Corsaro can be reached at (571) 272-7876. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free) or 703-305-3028.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist/customer service whose telephone number is (571) 272-2600.

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03/19/2010

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